Salisbury Was Last of Notable Group.

STYLE IN SPEAKING

INTEREST CENTERS IN ARCH-

BISHOPRIC OF WESTMINSTER.

Expensive Navy Dress Uniforms-Charles Morton, Founder of Music

Halls, Still Active.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. LONDON, August 23, 1903. The Marquis of Salisbury is slowly passing away. All the members of his family, save one, are at Hatfield House. His life's work is done and he will soon have to ourney to the great beyond. He is the last of a race of oratorical giants whom corn laws and reform bills brought to the front forty or fifty years ago-Disraell, Coblen, Bright, Russell, Gladstone, Cairns, Selborne, Granville, Northcote and Gathorne Hardy. These have all disappeared from the scene except Gathorne Hardy, who, as Lord Cranbrook, is still as blythe as a roe. A newer generation of statesmen rule in their stead. Had the older men been alive there would have been no half-penny papers bold enough to confine the report of the proceedings of parliament to fifty lines. But

and perhaps parties, too.

For a long time before his retirement from the premiership Lord Salisbury was practically inaudible in the gallery of the house of lords. As he was prime minister and foreign secretary this inaudibility was a matter of concern to the reporters, who had to patch up speech after speech as best they could.

Representations were made to Lord Salis-

we are on the eve of another great crisis such as that which saw the sun of Sir Rob-

ert Peel eclipsed and the leap into fame of Benjamin Disraeli. Politics are changing

bury, but they were quite ineffectual, and recourse had to be had to Hansard's representative, who sits at the table of the house, and who, although he sat only a few yards from Lord Salisbury, often complained that he could hardly hear him. We now know that it was not carelessness on this part, but feebleness, which made him

He never had a strong voice, but he had a singularly clear and musical voice. He was one of the few great orators who never took notes. He would listen to a debate for hours, speaker after speaker, and when the time came, trusting solely to his memory, replied without missing a single salient point. Probably he owed this gift, as he did his style, to the fact that he was a writer on the staff of the Saturday Review. In fact, some of his speeches read like pungent leading articles, and none ever re-

quired the alteration of a word.

A demagogue he was not and could not be. His style was classical, scholarly and sometimes bitter—so bitter at times that Disraell once described him as "a master of flouts and gibes and sneers." He was not the man to harangue mobs from rail-way carriage windows, or the platforms of railway stations, or on Blackheath, al-though he did once address some thousands of people at Pomona Gardens, Manchester.

See of Westminster.

Not since the death of Cardinal Wiseman in 1865 has so much general interest been exhibited in the appointment of a Roman Catholic prelate as there is now in connection with the vacant archbishopric of Westminster. It happens that there is no English Roman Catholic ecclesiastic of such commanding ability or general popu-larity as to mark him out for the post. When Cardinal Wiseman died all eyes turned at once to Manning. Not only had he the necessary ability, but there were in-dications that he had the organizing skill which would at that time be an essential qualification of an archbishop of Westminster. He was, moreover, an English-On his death the popularity of Dr. Vaughan was so great that no other appointment seemed likely.

At present no one man stands out above the others. In London, as is perhaps natural, there seems to be a strong desire that Dr. Bourne, bishop of Southwark, should be translated, but Father Gasquet, abbot president of the English Benedictine Congregation, and Dr. Hedley, the bishop of Newport, have their friends.

It is a matter for surprise that the chapter should have submitted to Rome in addition to these names that of Archbishop Merry del Val, the Spanish prelace. The Duke of Norfolk's strong protest against the appointment of a feeigner is supported generally by Roman Catholics, and is not likely to be ignored at Rome.

#### Nothing Doing in Politics.

Things political are at a very low ebb now that parliament has adjourned. We hear very little even of the fiscal question at the moment, though every one knows that it will soon loom large on the political horizon. The topic, however, has been relegated for the moment to the corre-spondence columns of the newspapers, and eople are thinking more of the holidays than of imports and exports and preferen-The political clubs are almost denuded of their usual habitues, all but a few of

the West End theaters have closed their floors, and socially at least London is as empty today as it is ever likely to be. There are arrivals, however, as well as departures, for the streets are full of people who have come to spend a holiday in the

This summer we are experiencing a French rather than an American invasion, for though "Brother Jonathan" is often met with, his numbers do not equal that of the French visitors. President Loubet's visit, indeed, seems to have given London a veritable boom on the other side of the

At the customary period of the British spring cleaning, when good housewives turn their houses and their husbands out, London clubs naturally are too busy to join in the general dust-up. They, therefore, have their "spring" cleaning in the autumn, or rather in the last days of summer Some of the great houses follow the mer. Some of the great houses follow the

Today I observed the pneumatic van standing in the forecourt of Devonshire house, working several lengths of hose that were sucking up the dust from the duke's carpets in the clean and economical way

now in fashion.

Meanwhile a score of the great clubs are exchanging hospitalities. The Carlton has taken in members of the Junior Carlton. The Devonshire and the National Liberal are finding room for members of the Reform. The Army and Navy is going to the United Service and the Athenaeum. The two latter are opposite each other at two corners in Pall Mall. The Athenaeum is sometimes called Bishopgate because nearly all histones belong to it and the United ly all bishops belong to it and the United Service Cripplegate because of the number of wounded veterans who are members. But not merely for its autumnal spring cleaning is the Union Club closed. It is undergoing extensive alterations and re-pairs. The Union is one of those clubs one does not hear much about, but it is not every one to whom the license is given to cross its threshold as a member. It is the club at the southwestern corner of Trafalgar square facing the fountains, and it is now hidden from basement to roof by a forest of trim scaffolding. The Union is having a new story. It is a dormer club.

and the extra floor will afford more sleep-ing accommodation for members.

I am not conversant with the circumstances of the Union, which has a member-ship of 1,000 and a subscription of 10 guineas, with an entrance fee of 30 guineas, but the Athenaeum, up in Pail Mail, recently found it desirable to add another story, so as to provide the funds wherewith to renew its lease a few years hence and to pay an increased ground rent. Much of the land around there is crown property, and no-where in London has its value advanced more rapidly than in the district lying be-tween Trafalgar square and Mariborough

### Ladies' Clubs of London.

The custom in masculine clubland for clubs to offer hospitality to members of

whose name is now legion. Members of the Women Journalists' Club who find the Women Journalists' Club who find themselves in town throughout August are now being luxuriously catered for at the Ladies' Army and Navy Club.

Started only a year ago, this newest of ladies' clubs in London has now a membership of over 3,000 and a quite palatial clubhouse in the old Bristol Hotel, Burlington Gardens, which has been redecorated and equipped with as much comfort as any old bachelor of St. James street could desire, and with more luxury than he is used to. The cuisine is looked after by three forto. The cuisine is looked after by three for-eign chefs, and on Sunday a special chef for the concoction of Indian curries adds

an extra attraction to the menu. There is a billiard room, with the only lady billiard-marker in London to give lessons to novices and to settle disputed points, and for bridge players there is a charming little card room. The cigarette and the mere man are tolerated, if not encouraged, in every room except the draw-ing room and the dining room. Many of

ing room and the dining room. Many of the members who are passing through town or on a visit from the country find the club bed rooms, of which there are over sixty, a great convenience, and I hear that these, like the Irishman's pig, pay the "rent" of the splendid clubhouse. Hairdressers, manicures and the services of the face masseuse are features of this latest addition to the ranks of fashionable club life for women. The membership inclub life for women. The membership in-volves some more or less direct connection with one or other of the services. The woman's club movement is spreading to the provinces, and there is a proposal to establish a club for ladies at Eastbourne.

Millionaires From America

Although South African millionaires have taken to building and buying mansions in Park Lane, few of them, wise men as they are, have shown a disposition to invest in real estate in the agricultural dis-Some, like Mr. H. J. King, the race horse owner-who rented Easton Park, Lady Warwick's place, near Dunmow, and whose departure was regretted by the whole country side—have indeed leased country houses, but now Mr. Julius Wernher of Wernher, Beit & Co., who purchased Bath House, the late Baron Hirsch's heavy-looking mansion in Piccadilly, has longed the list of English country gentry. joined the list of English country gentry by buying Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire, so clated with the social glories of

Madame de Falbe, who first married a kinsman of the Earl of Dudley, had for her second husband the late Mr. J. Gerard Leigh, who left her the magnificent estate for life. She afterward married M. de Falbe, and her house parties at Luton Hoo were some of the most brilliant of her were some of the most brilliant of her

It was at a house party at Luton Hoo in the autumn of 1891 that the engagement of the late Duke of Clarence and Princess May was arranged. Within the past few weeks the valuable contents of the mansion have been sold.

Too Much Simplicity.

M. Pelletan, the French minister of marine, has just decreed the abolition of the full dress uniform of French naval officers. on the ground that it does not accord with republican ideas of simplicity, and the French papers are using the incident to say unkind things of M. Pelletan's mo

tives.

He is the butt of all the French caricaturists, who delight in portraying him in the habiliments of a tramp—thus slightly exaggerating the "republican simplicity" of his

Does M. Pelletan, the papers are asking, find the contrast between his own appearance and that of his service subordinates so annoying that he wishes to bring them down to his level? As a matter of fact, the French full dress naval uniform is not a very expensive or elaborate one, and contrasts very favorably in everything but appearance with the British black and gold Any British first lord who proposed a retrenchment in the tailors' bill of British naval officers would meet with little opposition from those who have to pay the bills.

A captain's equipment costs about as much as an admiral's, and little satisfaction which costs £40, but is hardly worn twice a year. When the Victoria went down the claims for lost uniforms were so heavy that

for officers' wardrobes when ships are lost with all effects. It was then decided that £256 should be allowed to an admiral and £212 to a captain—although neither sum would cover the cost of replacing the wardrobe by a long way. The allowance list, then drawn up, covers every item in a naval officer's outfit. but differences in rank make differences in allowance. Thus an admiral's toothbrush is valued at two shillings and sixpence, but a sublier satisfied with sixpence.

Grand Old Music Hall Man.

Mr. Charles Morton of the Palace Theater, who is often spoken of as the grand old man of the music halls, has now completed his eighty-fourth year. Last night's performance at the Palace was of a special character in honor of the occasion, several well-known performers, including Miss Florence St. John, contributing "turns." Mr. Morton was present as usual direct-ing the whole performance, and this with an energy characteristic rather of middle life than of advanced age. It is nearly two generations since Mr. Morton built the first of modern music hals in the Westminster bridge road, thus becoming the founder of the form of entertainment which has be-

come so strikingly popular.

There are now in London some forty-five recognized musical halls, and it has been estimated that not fewer than 20,000 people patronize them nightly. At many of these houses the form of entertainment is in-offensive to a degree, and of a much higher type than was usual a few years ago.

The credit for this must be placed chiefly to the high standard set by managers of the larger halls, and especially by Mr. Morton. There were several presentations to the veteran manager last night. The staff from the front of the house sent a beautiful basket of roses, lilies and orchids, and

the refreshment staff a fine basket of fruit In addition the employes presented a tes timonial on satin, informing Mr. Morton in verse how proud they are to have him at their head, and expressing the hope that he may occupy his present position for many

years to come.
"The Medal and the Maid," after a neces sary holiday, has reappeared at the Lyric. The second edition, produced last night, is brighter and better even than the first, and that is saying a good deal, for the piece is one of the most successful ever produced in London.

L. H. MOORE.

## The Irish and the King.

Dublin Correspondence of the London Spectator. It is universally acknowledged that the visit of the king and queen to Ireland has been a great success. Much has been written about the lavish beauty of the Dublin street decorations, about the vast crowds that lined the streets and about the enthusiastic welcome given by those crowds. Before the excitement has all died out, let us listen to remarks made by units in the crowds. "Sure, he must be as proud as Punch this minute; there was niver a man in all the world that got such honor paid him." "Well, now, there's niver a king that got such an exception, and sure he deserves it." "He's a beautiful man, God bless him!" "Sure, there's the Duke of Connaught. The poor fellow!
Good luck to him!" The king's visit to
the Guinness Trust buildings and other
tenements touched the hearts of the dwellers in those back streets, and will for long be the great topic of conversation. "Sure he's a nice man, a rale gintleman. You'd know that by the way he came walkin' up the lane, so quiet and simple." "Wait till I tell you what two young girls did, and they all dressed up in green. As soon as iver he came near them they shouted out, "Three cheers for Ireland!" and what 'd he do but turn round and take his hat off and shake it at thim, and he breakin' his heart coughin'. Oh! he's a grand man intirely!" "I declare I got so excited whin he come up that I don't know what I was doin', leppin' up and down on the side of the street and clappin' me hands and shoutin', 'God bless you! God bless you!' and what 'ud he do but look me full you! and what 'ud he do but look me full in the face and give me an iligant salute."
"To think of him walkin' up into the houses and spakin' so friendly and not mindin' a bit whin anny one made free wid him, let alone shakin' hands wid him! I declare he's beautiful. Anny one 'ud be fond of him." "Did you see the queen, too? and she dressed in a lovely violet boa, and a toque to match and a white roll.

Close Fight in Baltimore Republican Primaries.

NO QUARTER IN FIGHT STYLES IN MEN'S WEAR

McCOMAS AND WACHTER CONTEST | FLAMBOYANCY NEVER CONDONED HAVING HOT FINISH.

Edwin Warfield's Successful Campaign | The Transitive Nature of Fashions -A for Democratic Nomination for Governor of Maryland.

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. BALTIMORE, Md., August 29.-The closing days of the republican primary campaign in Baltimore give every indication that next Thursday's battle at the polls will be the hardest ever fought in this city for control of the city organization. The regular organization leaders claim that the fight is as good as won, and the

assert that victory will perch upon their It is freely stated that great sums of mon ey are at the command of the Wachter forces, but this talk has not at all dismayed the McComas leaders. They assert that upon their side the campaign has been a clean and thorough one, and they are con-

fident of controlling every one of the four

district conventions, as well as the city

anti-organization or union republicans also

McComas Men Confident.

They say that reports from wards show that there is absolutely no decrease in the strength with which they entered the fight; that, on the conrary, the number of their followers has been largely augmented by men who were with Wachter in the mayoralty contest last April, but who refuse to follow him in his effort to secure control

of the party machinery.

Representative Wachter, on the other hand, believes absolutely that he can do better than he did in the primaries last spring, when he beat the organization in twenty of the twenty-four wards in the city.

He and his friends avvect to carry three He and his friends expect to carry three of the four legislative districts without any trouble, and they even talk of carrying the other district als

"Union" Republicans Serene. The "union" republicans claim that if they carry three districts, which the organization says is not possible, they will certainly be able, with the help of Representatives Mudd and Jackson, to control the state convention.

But even if the union republicans do con trol the state convention it is very doubt-ful if they will attempt to defy the senti-ment throughout the state in favor of Stevnson A. Williams of Harford county. It looks now to be almost certain that he will be the republican candidate for gov-

Neither Asks Nor Gives Quarter. "We are asking no quarter of the reguar republican organization and if we win

we shall give no quarter to that organization," said John R. Triebler, jr., president of the union republican organization of Maryland.

claims for lost uniforms were so heavy that an admiralty committee was appointed to have candidates enough of our own to fill go into the whole question of allowances the tickets and we shall not go elsewhere to hunt for them.

"I am confident that the opposing side will not nominate any of our friends if they control the conventions, We shall not ask them for any favors. And we shall

Loyal on Election Day.

wish to say, however, that we are loyal republicans on election day. We shall expect the other side, if we win in the primaries, to be as loyal. That is certainly

"We have not agreed upon any candidates for city or legislative positions. Great pressure has been brought to bear in favor of two or three candidates for certain positions, but we have given them no en-couragement by telling them that they would be preferred over other candidates "It will be a free, open, fair fight on the floor of the convention and we want the

Democratic Harmony.

The democrats have practically no contest within their ranks, but there is sufficient life in certain wards to arouse interest, and they are closely watching the fight among their opponents, deriving considerable satisfaction, of course, from its bitterness

that it makes no difference which side wins, for the republicans will get together after the primaries and present a solid front, while others say the bitter feeling which has been engendered cannot fail to result in considerable "cutting," with an obvious benefit to the democrats.

Warfield's Candidacy.

In view of the forthcoming nomination of Edwin Warfield by the democrats for the governorship, the question is often asked if his nomination and possible election would not be a setback for the democratic leaders in city and state.

This question is prompted by the characteristic campaign which Mr. Warfield has onducted for the nomination. He was a candidate four years ago and was defeated by Col. John Walter Smith democratic organization in this city, which lined up behind Col. Smith, had brought about his discomfiture.

When Mr. Warfield entered the race for the nomination this year he had every reason to expect, judging the future by the past, that the organization leaders would again oppose him. The same causes which had existed four years ago for this opposition, he believed, still existed, and hence his failure to apply for aid in a quarter in which he supposed it would be denied him.

His Plan of Campaign. Once having made up his mind to enter the race, he began systematically to for-

ward his own cause. He did not appeal to any organization. Instead, he appealed to the whole party, believing that if his candidacy were well received the pressure from the ranks upon

the leaders would bring the latter to his

He waged no warfare upon them, and sought their assistance upon the same un-derstanding and upon the same terms of fair play upon which he sought the support of the humblest democrat. His expectations have been realized. have been realized.

The strength which Mr. Warfield developed has been sufficiently powerful to induce the leaders to accept his candidacy, and when the state convention meets next

month he will have practically no opposi-It has been because Mr. Warfield did not in the first place apply to the leaders in the city and state and because they did not at once flock to his standard that the impression has gained ground that Mr. Warfield's mination will mean a setback for the

Leaders Are Willing. This impression is erroneous. At no time has the situation, either in the city or in the counties, been beyond the control of the leaders, and had they so desired they could

have sidetracked him. Mr. Warfield, however, without any tultion at the hands of the leaders, has done exactly what they wanted him or some other candidate to do—that is, developed his

striven to avoid such a situation, and today there is no certainty reparding candidates for attorney general and controller, for the simple reason that the leaders will not put themselves in a vulnerable position by declaring a preference for any aspirant.

They remember the state convention of 1805, when their word wis law. After that convention came a amplaign the lesson of which they have never forgotten. Their motto now is: "Letteach candidate develop his strength; and the more candidates the merrier."

BY GOOD TASTE.

Review of Summer Dress-Popular House Garments.

Ephemeral as fashions are yet each fad and short lived fancy seems to leave some lasting impression upon the forms and the colors of the clothes. It was but a few years ago that color reigned supreme, and when the tendency toward the flamboyant drove color out of favor, enough remained in shirt and hose and cravat to relieve what otherwise would have been an exceedingly monotonous tone. The monotone is not attractive in dress. We must have color, and we will have it despite overindulgence and abuse. Summer dress must be light and airy and more or less brilliant. Color is but a natural accessory to sartorial excellence, and in one way it is not an unimportant factor in conserving comfort. With the abandonment of the waistcoat the shirt and belt naturally came into promi-nence and the cravat occupied a most connence and the cravat occupied a most con-spicuous place. With the light summer suits of homespun, tweed, serge or cheviot but little color could be properly woven into the fabrics, and therefore it was the shirt, the cravat and the hose that were made doubly conspicuous, they being the only articles in man's wardrobe that would stand color treatment. It is not, therefore, contrary to the ethics of proper form or good taste to wear the brilliant hued arti-

Colors Kepf in Hand. The russet lowcut shoe worn with russe

half-hose goes well with the gray home spuns and blue serges. The neutral tone ground shirts with their contrasting stripes set off cravats, wherein the solid color in the ground does not accentuate the relief figures. Color must be kept in hand, and if the shirt is always lighter in its tones than the cravat, and if the pattern in the nose is neat and not obtrusive the ensemble does not offend.

does not offend.

Fashions have been drifting toward color for the past three years, and this summer they have almost reached the zenith of popularity again. I look for no reaction, except the usual one which will come if color is overdone. The color schemes of the most flamboyant nature are not fash-ionable, and we can find in the new fabrics prepared for the coming autumn season evilence that shows us that we are to return to more quiet effects than those in vogue ast spring. Shirts will have neater grounds with plenty of color in the stripes. Cravats show very intricate and very brilliant color effects. Units intertwine, there being little n the way of the clear cut geometrical and the hideous cord of precise spacing.

Pleated Skirts.

I think that soft shirts of the pleated va riety will be very popular next fall. They to so well with the wing collar and the arge knot, and the low cut double-breasted waistcoat. The wings will be of moderate size, both square and round point, and I would not be at all surprised to see them worn with the old style ascots as well as with the folded-in knots. Of course, pokes will come in later. They will undoubtedly be the correct thing for evening wear and formal day wear. The best type-shows de-cided protruding points, not the half way, semistraight-stander that one sees so much

semistraight-stander that one sees so much of in cheap shops.

Low collars and neglige dress have be-come so popular that I think the turn-over and high-band collars will continue to be and high-band collars will continue to be favorites for general day wear. This means renewed popularity for the four-in-hand as well as for the graduated tie. Ties have not been in very good favor for some time. This summer the four-in-hand has outsold all other cravat forms, and I think it will continue to held the preprier place. continue to hold the premier place.

Fall Waistcoats.

Waistcoats of material different from that n suit will be taken up to a certain extent next fall. The very fancy affairs have seen their best day, and I do not think that they will be worn except by men whose influence on the fashions of the day are nil. The white double-breasted waistcoat will go with the frock, and the white single and double-breasted affairs will go with the evening coat. For the evening jacket there s the new gray madras or duck waistcoat. Tattersall waistcoats and rough weave cot-ton and silk stuffs as well as all the peculy be taken up in shops where the best trade

is the desideratum.

I have found that during the summer months we are all apt to be a bit careless of our dress. These ideas become quite firmly fixed by fall and we are not unlikely to let them exert their influence on our first one season to the other, and what may have been good for summer is not neces-sarily equally as good for winter. The soft collar must be supplanted by the wing collar, the stiff shirt and the large cravat. In sults weight of fabric rather than pattern tells the story of the change. The cut of coats and trousers vray but little and the season ahead will doubtless see the semi-military jacket and the turnup trousers a feature in all lounging and business suits. The turnup idea on trousers is becoming next winter, while next summer I think that it will return to all its old-time favor. It is a summer style and, being based on very sensible reasons, will continue in favor. The "turnup" keeps one's trousers from slipping over the instep and dragging in the mud when the wearer goes suspenderless. So long as the summer man eschews the suspender, so long will be turn up the

Carrying the Watch.

The carrying of the watch in the breast pocket of the jacket has been most popular this summer. It's a very smart fashion and I must say I rather like it. Men who know how to dress have used their ordinary gold chains or chains of oxidized silver. The leather alberts have been used but little. The smart thing is a chain of fine wire, long links in gun metal and gold. These chains are long enough to reach from the watch up and through the buttonhole in the lapel of the coat and back again to the

Silver and gun metal jewelry has been worn much more than usual this summer. The watch guards go very well with waist-coats of serge, homespen or duck. They look better than the usual gold affairs. look better than the usual gold affairs.

The combination shirts, those made of one material, but in two distinct patterns, have not been taken up to any extent by the better shops. The shirts, except in white goods, do not appeal to the man of good taste, and their sate has always been more or less limited. This is also true of the flannels. These are good for country wear, but should find no favor in town. The attempt to introduce outre effects and peculiar shirt styles has always met with peculiar shirt styles has always met with disfavor. The shirt makers find that the conservative styles are best, and as these make-to-order men really set the shirt fashions it is best to follow them. They have thrown down the cross stripe bosom, the combination shirt and the flamboyant patterns.

For Home Comfort.

With the great growth in our national wealth a great many men have learned to appreciate garments designed for home comfort. The pajama has been on the American market but a few years and its sale is enormous. House gowns, shaving suits, bath robes and very elaborate house coats are now being considered, and it seems to be that the average haberdasher gives these things altogether too little attention. I quite undersand that the great majority of men have no use for these little luxuries, but that is no reason why the very numerous class, termed the middle class, should not be considered. I have often and she dressed in a lovely violet boa, and a toque to match, and a white veil on her; a beautiful young woman!" "I declare I spent all me days runnin after thim, and me wid the child in me arms. It was grand!" "It'll be a quare thing if they're not plazed wid the Irish this time." "Sure the king has a kind heart, you'd see it in his face; and he likes a bit o' fun i

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

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can possibly supply with the present facilities, but we are building rapidly, and Baltimore, Washington and the south shall have their share. We open a den unstration in Baltimore not later than Sept. 15. The demonstration in Washington will continue permanently. We are negotiating now for a building on a prominent street, where we will have on hand all the goods manufactured by the Doyle Company. See our prospectus and consider the proposition well. You will be surprised at the great possibilities and magnitude of the Doyle Company. We are not here for a few months, but permanently. A limited amount of stock yet for sale. Make all checks payable to

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held, and do still hold, that these garments if made at prices that will bring them within the pale of popular price will find a considerable sale. Fashion after all is set by the upper strata of society, promulgated by the middle strata and vulgarized by the lowest strata. There you have it. I may be wrong. I am only giving my views, and, being but human, I am likely to err. Be that as it may, follow the upper strata fashions and you will find that you are seldom following a path that leads to errors.

SON REBUKES FATHER.

Instances of the Power of Navy Etiquette. From the New York Tribune.

It has been said of the American navy that the officers are more exacting in the observance of etiquette and the proper courtesies than those of other navies, and that the minute distinctions of punctiliousness are more marked among the officers of the navy than among the officers of the army. However true this may be, it is not to be denied that officers of the military and naval services are apt to be more scrupulous and exacting in etiquette than are civilians, and there have been some humorous incidents related of this practice of naval officers.

It would seem, perhaps, that the smaller the vessel of the navy of half a century ago the more emphatic or more exacting were the officers in command in what they tion. An incident of this character, related by one of the older officers a couple of evening ago "at the club," was that during the Mexican war the fleet in front of Vera Cruz was joined by several gunboats of the most diminutive type-improved affairs. An officer of one of the larger vessels had occasion to visit one of the little fellows in his official capacity, and, ranging up alongside in his barge (which, by the way, was nearly as large as the ves way, was nearly as large as the vessel he was officially visiting), he stepped over the port quarter, when the lieutenant in command, in a tone of offended dignity, informed the visitor, who was his superior by two grades, that his vessel had a gangway on the starboard side, and that it was not only proper, but that the navy regulations prescribed, that officers of and above a certain rank should beard by that above a certain rank should board by that

The young officer added that, while his vessel might not be much bigger than the visitor's barge, so long as it was in com-mission and he was in command he did not propose to have any of the usual rules of etiquette disregarded. The visitor fully comprehended the intent of the rebuke, and he at once returned to his barge and went around to the starboard gangway and was received by the "piping" of the boatswain's

It happened that this same lieutenant was subsequently rebuked by his own son, soon after the latter received his first commission. The son was on duty at the New York navy yard, and the father was in command of a vessel that had just been put into commission, and he was anxious to get his provisions and stores on board that he might get away on his cruise the commandant of the station the cap his headquarters in the storehouse, and he shouted "Henry!" two or three times, without getting any response. Finally the son turned about and said in a dignified tone: "Are you addressing me, sir?"

"Yes," replied the father; "I sent in a requisition for my stores, and I wish you would hurry it through, so that I can have

the things delivered as promptly as possi-ble, for I am anxious to get to sea." "Very well," replied the young officer, "I will look into the matter; but please bear in mind that when I am on duty I am to be addressed as mister or by my military title; when I am at home or at some official affair I am Henry or anything you

That the father recognized the propriety of the rebuke by his son was shown by his often telling the story afterward at his own expense. "Henry or anything you — please" is still alive, and is yet

LATEST ABOUT BRAINS. Observations on the Relation of Skulls to the Mental Powers.

Man's curiosity is naturally boundless concerning his brain, which is believed to be the seat and the token of that mental power which makes him the undisputed king of the earth. If the brain were really such a box of drawers as some phrenologists have assumed, with everything in its place and all possible faculties accounted for, human heads could be classified as readily as plants, and nobody could fail to distinguish between them any more than one can fail to select roses from lilles.

One might predict absolutely from glance at his head that a given young man must become a great financier or a poet or a philosopher, with no more danger of a mistake than in asserting that one tree will produce acorns and another apples. But the shrewder sort of phrenologists see that this will not do, and so they endeavor to modify the bases of their science to suit the infinitely varied facts of human nature and

possible without any preconceived and pre-perfected theory to lead or mislead them. Dr. H. Mantiegka has recently published in the "Proceedings of the Royal Scientific Society of Bohemia" some remarkable ob-servations on the relations of the weight of the brain and the size and shape of the skull to the mental powers of man.

skull to the mental powers of man.

These investigations show the importance of good feeding to brain development. The brain can not do its work without an abundance of pure, well nourished blood. Other things being equal, a heavier brain implies greater mental power, and Dr. Mantiegka finds that persons employed in industries where the nourishment of the body is apt to be insufficient and the muscular exercise slight, show, as a rule, higher brains cise slight, show, as a rule, higher brains than do more favorably circumstanced persons.

Blacksmiths and metal workers in general have heavier brains than coachmen

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